UNITED NATIONS
CENTRE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

4/90 April 1990

*NEWS DIGEST**

NAMIBIA BECOMES THE 160TH MEMBER STATE OF THE ORGANIZATION

"Today, we gather to perform a ceremony which, in the tradition of our Organization, represents the final act marking Namibia's admission as the 160th member of the United Nations. It is a moment of joy for all concerned." These were the opening words of the Secretary-General's statement at flag-raising ceremony for Republic of Namibia at the Headquarters on 23 April 1990. He further expressed no doubt that Namibia would play a constructive role, regionally and internationally, and would contribute much to the work of the United Nations. "Indeed, the Namibia's admission to the United Nations brought the international community one step closer to the cherished goal of universality of membership" - concluded the Secretary-General.

1. ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS ORGANS AND AGENCIES

THIRTY-FOUR GOVERNMENTS PLEDGE AND CONTRIBUTE $12 MILLION TO UN FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

The various United Nations trust funds and programmes for southern Africa received pledges and contributions totalling $12,024,792 from thirty-four Governments at a ceremony held on 19 April 1990 to observe the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The Day commemorates the incident on 21 March 1960 in Sharpeville, South Africa, in which 69 peaceful demonstrators against South Africa's "pass laws" were killed and 180 others wounded.

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* The *News Digest* is an occasional publication which presents a summary of international, regional and national action against *apartheid*. It is issued for information purposes only and is not an official record. The *News Digest* is prepared by the Centre against *Apartheid* mainly on the basis of available reports. Any additional information by organizations and individuals concerned would be appreciated.

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The contributions and pledges were received by the Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The Secretary-General, in his address, thanked Governments for their pledges and contributions and said that the steady flow of resources to the funds indicated the Commitment by Governments to the cause of peace and well-being of the peoples of southern Africa in the rapidly changing situation in the region.

He said that while there had been positive developments in southern Africa, the Trust Fund for South Africa still needed funds to be able to respond to requests for assistance to persons persecuted under discriminatory legislation as well as to refugees from South Africa.

Under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, new awards to Namibian students would be granted only for a transitional period of one year. Students on board would be sponsored until the completion of courses for which the awards had been granted. The Programme could play an important role in training South Africa's Youth and thus contribute to building a peaceful, democratic and prosperous South Africa, the Secretary-General said.

The current focus of the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid is to promote a negotiated settlement of the conflict as called for in the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus by the Special Session of the General Assembly last December.

At the pledging ceremony, Governments pledged $4,360,239 for the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; $3,606,952 for the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; $706,635 for the United Nations Fund for Namibia; $2,054,049 for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; $1,252,977 for the United Nations Institute for Namibia; and $43,958 for the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid. By the end of April, six more Governments have announced contributions totalling $110,219.

In addition, three pledges totalling $40,000 were made directly to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

Last year, 33 Governments contributed a total of $16,391,263 to the various trust funds and programmes.

Background on Trust Funds and Programmes

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa grants scholarships to students from Namibia and South Africa for training abroad. In view of recent developments in southern Africa, stress has been placed on manpower education and training for the post-apartheid South Africa and independent Namibia.

The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations, Governments of host countries of refugees from South Africa and other bodies. It provides for legal assistance to persons persecuted under South Africa's repressive and discriminatory legislation; relief to, and education for, such persons and their dependents; and relief of refugees from South Africa.

The United Nations Fund for Namibia was established to provide assistance to Namibians and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for them. The independence of Namibia will not immediately end the Fund's activities, especially those related to education and training. They will continue pending any decision that the

Assembly may adopt for Namibia-related funds.

The Nationhood Programme is a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system for Namibia, during the struggle for independence and the initial years of independence. An account has been set up within the Fund for Namibia, with contributions earmarked for the Nationhood Programme.

The United Nations Institute for Namibia organizes research, training, planning and related activities.

The United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid reinforces the efforts of the Organization in making world public opinion more aware of United Nations efforts towards the elimination of apartheid and the promotion of a non-racial society in South Africa.

Country-wise pledges and contributions made were as follows (in United States dollars or equivalent):

Country*	UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	UN Trust Fund for South Africa
Antigua and Barbuda	500	
Australia	70,870	48,490
Austria	37,200	50,000
Barbados	500	500
Canada	296,610	33,764
Chile		5,000
China		30,000
Denmark	615,385	676,923
Egypt	541	541
Finland	496,278	372,208
France	130,662	113,240
Federal Republic of Germany	106,977	106,977
Gabon	5,000	5,000
Greece	9,000	4,500
Iceland		2,210
India	2,000	2,000
Ireland	10,924	10,924
Jamaica		2,000

*The list includes all the States which contributed or pledged to contribute to the Funds, as of 30 April 1990.

Country	UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	UN Trust Fund for South Africa
Japan**		
Kuwait	5,000	5,000
Luxembourg	14,164	14,164
Morocco	2,488	2,488
Netherlands	104,167	130,208
New Zealand	23,256	11,628
Norway	984,848	666,667
Pakistan		3,000
Philippines	500	500
Republic of Korea	5,000	5,000
Spain	36,730	
Sweden	365,854	813,008
Switzerland	120,805	
Thailand	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom	120,968	
United States	800,000	500,000
Venezuela	5,000	1,000
Yugoslavia	1,000	2,000
TOTAL	4,373,227	3,619,940

**The Government of Japan informed the Secretary-General by letter that it intends to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations funds related to Namibia and South Africa. The exact amount will be provided as soon as they are determined.

READEX FICHE

Country	UN Fund for Namibia	UN Nationhood Programme for Namibia
Antigua and Barbuda		500
Australia	55,950	
Austria	25,000	
China	30,000	
Cyprus	1,242	
Denmark		446,154
Egypt	541	446,154
Finland*	248,139	992,556
France	60,105	
Federal Republic of Germany**,		
Greece	4,500	
Iceland	2,210	
India	1,500	1,000
Ireland	10,924	
Mexico	3,899	
Morocco	3,710	
Netherlands	78,125	
New Zealand	11,628	
Norway		288,636
Philippines	500	
Swaziland	1,136	
Sweden	243,902	325,203
Thailand	2,000	
Venezuela	2,000	
Yugoslavia	1,000	
TOTAL	788,011	2,054,049

* Finland informed the Secretary-General by letter that it would consider an additional contribution of approximately $125,000 in the second half of 1990 to the United Nations Fund for Namibia General Account, the United Nations Nationhood Programme for Namibia and/or the United Nations Fund for the Institute for Namibia.

** The Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that it had set aside an additional amount of $138,235 for the United Nations Fund for Namibia. However, before making that contribution available, it would await a General Assembly decision regarding the future of those funds. It would like to be informed about the allocation of the envisaged contribution which is to be based on the preferences of the Government of Namibia.

Country	UN Trust Fund for Institute for Namibia	UN Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid
Austria		4,700
Barbados		500
Canada	63,559	
Denmark	523,077	
Egypt	913	541
France*		
Gabon		500
Greece	5,500	2,000
Iceland		2,210
India	1,500	500
Ireland		1,507
Morocco		1,244
Philippines	500	500
Norway	258,788	25,000
Republic of Korea	5,000	5,000
Sweden	284,553	
Thailand		1,000
United States	110,000	
Venezuela	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	1,254,390	46,202

*France informed the Secretary-General by letter that in the course of 1990, it planned to contribute to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. The amount will be communicated to the Secretariat at a later date.

In addition, the Soviet Union, the Ukraine and Byelorussia have contributed $28,000, $7,000 and $5,000, respectively, to the London-based International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

The Executive Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with DPI, on behalf of approximately 1,100 non-governmental organizations associated with DPI, contributed $1,000 to the United Nations trust funds for southern Africa.

* *** *

ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Prof. Ibrahim Gambari, issued a statement saluting the Congress of South African Trade Unions on May Day for defending Workers' Rights. The Chairman praised the National Council of COSATU for its uncompromizing stand against the apartheid system.

"As the process towards a negotiated solution to the conflict unfolds - the statement read - the trade union movement is playing and shall continue to play a significant role based on the strength of its organization and its political vision."

The Chairman reiterated the Special Committee's support to COSATU and all other organizations which are striving to create a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa.

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The Special Committee extended condolences to Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) on tragic death of Japhta Masemola, one of the organization's most revered leaders.

As a founding member of PAC, Mr. Masemola played a leading role in his organization's opposition to the apartheid régime. As a result, he spent 26 years in prison and was released only in December 1989. In the statement he issued, the Acting Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal) said "Mr. Masemola's death was a loss for South Africa at a time when the services of all such men were most needed."

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SECRETARY-GENERAL IN ADDRESS TO OAU/ACP REPRESENTATIVES CALLS MANDELA'S RELEASE A SIGNIFICANT STEP ON THE ROAD TO TOTAL DISMANTLING OF APARTHEID

The Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who was on an official visit to Belgium addressed the representatives of the OAU (Organization of African Unity) and ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific regions) at their headquarters in Brussels on 12 April 1990.

Welcoming the excellent co-operation between the United Nations and the OAU/ACP, the Secretary-General emphasized that the political, economic, social and cultural problems about which the group is concerned were "at the heart of the United Nations preoccupations".

Turning to the question of apartheid, the Secretary-General stressed that Nelson Mandela's liberation had been "an expression of good will on the part of President de Klerk but not an end in itself, simply a significant step on the road which must lead to the total dismantling of apartheid". He expressed the hope that South Africa would become the catalyst of an integrated economic development which would benefit the whole region.

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COMMISSION ON TRANSNATIONALS RECOMMENDS THAT UNITED KINGDOM, HUNGARY BE CONDEMNED FOR STEPS TAKEN TO LIBERALIZE TIES WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The Commission on Transnational Corporations which held its sixteenth session in New York from 2-12 April 1990 in a draft resolution on South Africa decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it condemn the United Kingdom and Hungary for their recent steps taken to liberalize ties with South Africa.

The draft resolution was adopted by a roll-call vote of 27 in favour to 10 against with 3 abstentions.

In adopting the draft resolution concerning transnational corporations in South Africa, which had been introduced by the representative of Mali on behalf of the African States, the Commission recommended that the Economic and Social Council condemn the United Kingdom for its decision to lift unilaterally the ban on new investments in South Africa and call on it to rescind that decision.

By the same resolution the Commission on Transnational Corporations recommended to the Economic and Social Council to condemn Hungary for its decision to initiate, "commercial, economic and political links" with South Africa and to call on it to "return to its traditional position of opposing racism".

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UNITED NATIONS SUB-COMMITTEE URGED TO OPPOSE ANY NEW LOAN TO SOUTH AFRICA BEFORE APARTHEID IS DISMANTLED

A spokesman for a public policy group in the United States in a speech on 4 April 1990 asked a United Nations Sub-Committee on Information to send an "important signal" to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in opposition to granting South Africa a loan before apartheid was dismantled.

The request was made in testimony by Mr. James Morrell, Director of Research at the Center for International Policy, Washington, D.C., at a hearing of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of the Special Committee on Decolonization.

At a time when Nelson Mandela had called on the world community to maintain, even increase, the financial pressure on Pretoria, Mr. Morrell said, there were calls from influential Washington groups to allow South Africa again to receive IMF loans.

Initiatives in the United nations would help passage in the United States Congress of a bill by Representative Walter Fauntroy that would increase financial pressure on South Africa as well as tighten existing restrictions on United States support of IMF loans to South Africa, he said.

Statements against any new loans by IMF to the South African régime were also made in the meeting by Dr. Samuel Mdee (United Republic of Tanzania) and Mr. Juan Antonio Hernandez Machado (Cuba), and by Themba Ntinga of the African National Congress (ANC) and Count P. Pietersen of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

The Sub-Committee also heard explanatory statements from the representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on the issue of Loans to South Africa. Mr. David Loos, a representative of the World Bank indicated that, while South Africa was a member, it had not been granted any loans since 1966 and all loans made to or guaranteed by it up to that time had been fully repaid. Therefore, the Bank did not have any outstanding loans to South Africa. He further stated that the last election for Executive Directors of the Bank Group in which South Africa participated was the one held in 1972. As a result, it was not represented on the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Mr. Rattan Bhatia, Special Representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to the United Nations informed the Sub-Committee that South Africa had repaid its debts to the Fund in 1977. He further added that, to the best of his knowledge, South Africa had not requested a loan from the Fund.

He also indicated that as required by the Articles of Agreements the International Monetary Fund continued to have annual consultations with South Africa, it being a member of the IMF. The last consultations were held in 1989 and were concerned with South African polices whether they were leading to change and what further changes were needed.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ADDRESSED AUDIENCES IN THE UNITED STATES ON CURRENT AFRICAN AFFAIRS AND INCLUDING SOUTHERN AFRICA

Major-General Joseph Garba, the President of the 44th United Nations General Assembly toured a number of academic centres in the United States to address politicians, researchers and students on the issue of current African affairs with an emphasis on southern Africa.

In his lecture "Beyond apartheid: towards majority rule in South Africa", delivered on 10 April 1990 at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, Major-General J. Garba observed that the prevailing situation in South Africa, coupled with the attendant global political climate as well as the involvement of such key personalities as F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, created an auspicious climate for undertaking concrete negotiations. The General Assembly President gave an extensive and detailed overview of the future South Africa as a free, democratic and non-racial society.

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2. ACTION BY GOVERNMENTS

President Sam Nujoma of Namibia has written to the United Nations Secretary-General requesting the lifting of all international economic sanctions, including the oil embargo, against Namibia as from Independence Day, March 21, onwards. The request also applies to Walvis Bay, the enclave still occupied by South Africa and Namibia's only deep-water seaport. The letter read, in part, that "in terms of the recent unanimously adopted Constitution of the Republic of Namibia -- recalling UN Security Council Resolution 432 (1978) it is recognized that Walvis Bay forms an integral part of Namibia. As part of the international campaign to isolate the South African régime because of its apartheid policy, member countries of the United Nations were requested to apply economic sanctions, including an oil embargo against Pretoria. Oil exporting Nations applied a ban of sale of oil and oil products with a destination to the South African ports, including Walvis Bay. To date this ban applies to exports of oil and other goods to Namibia. We are confident now that with the independence date of Namibia now set on 21 March 1990, this ban will automatically be lifted by all Member States of the United Nations.

In this connection I would like to request to advise all oil producing and trading nations as members of the united Nations, to forthwith lift the ban of oil and other goods destined for Namibia.

So, as from 21 March 1990, Walvis Bay should be recognized as a bona fide port of entry to Namibia for refined oil products and other goods. We will naturally honour whatever destination bans may be imposed by the exporting countries."

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3. STATEMENT IS ISSUED AFTER DE KLERK-MANDELA MEETING

Following is the text of the statement issued on 4 May 1990 at the conclusion of a meeting between the South African Government and the African National Congress:

"The Government and the A.N.C. agree on a common commitment toward the resolution of the existing climate of violence and intimidation from whatever quarter as well as a commitment to stability and to a peaceful process of negotiations. Flowing from this commitment, the following was agreed upon:

1. The establishment of a working group to make recommendations on a definition of political offenses in the South African situation; to discuss, in this regard, time scales; and to advise on norms and mechanisms for dealing with the release of political prisoners and the granting of immunity in respect of political offenses to those inside and outside South Africa. All persons who may be affected will be considered.

The working group will bear in mind experiences in Namibia and elsewhere. The working group will aim to complete its work before 21 May 1990. It is understood that the South African Government, in its discretion, may consult other political parties and movements and other relevant bodies. The proceedings of the working group will be confidential.

In the meantime the following offenses will receive attention immediately: a) The leaving of the country without a valid travel document. b) Any offenses related merely to organizations which were previously prohibited.

2. In addition to the arrangements mentioned in Paragraph 1, temporary immunity from prosecution for political offenses committed before today will be considered on an urgent basis for members of the National Executive Committee and selected other members of the A.N.C. from outside the country, to enable them to return and help with the establishment and management of political activities, to assist in bringing violence to an end and to take part in peaceful political negotiations.

3. The Government undertakes to review existing security legislalation to bring it into line with the new dynamic situation developing in South Africa in order to insure normal and free political activities.

4. The Government reiterates its commitment to work toward the lifting of the state of emergency. In this context the A.N.C. will exert itself to fulfill the objectives contained in the preamble.

5. Efficient channels of communication between the Government and the A.N.C. will be established in order to curb violence and intimidation from whatever quarter effectively.

The Government and the A.N.C. agree that the objectives contained in this minute should be achieved as early as possible."

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4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTION

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY'S TEAM OF MINISTERS VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

A three-member European Community Team of Ministers, led by Irish Foreign Minister Mr. Gerard Collins in a meeting on 12 April 1990 with President F.W. de Klerk urged to press on with the political reforms until apartheid was abolished.

The team of ministers was in South Africa from 11-14 April 1990. The other members of the team were Deputy Foreign Minister Susanna Agnelli of Italy and Deputy Foreign Minister Thierry Beauce of France.

The visit was to learn about the recent changes in South Africa thereby aid European Community's efforts to encourage dialogue for a peaceful

solution to the conflict in South Africa and was in compliance with the decision taken by the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the European Community held in Dublin, Ireland in February 1990.

The team of ministers during their four-day mission to South Africa met 80 South African leaders. These included representatives from every ideological hue on the political spectrum and included President F.W. de Klerk and the African National Congress Deputy President, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Reflecting on the situation in South Africa after his talks with Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk, Mr. Collins said "we are very encouraged by Mr. Mandela and President de Klerk."

Mr. Collins reiterated that there was no question of the EC lifting sanctions in recognition of the steps which President de Klerk had taken in recent weeks. Sanctions would only be lifted when "irreversible progress" had been made in the dismantling of apartheid, he said.

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5. ACTION BY NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE (AAAS) REPORT CALLS FOR END TO APARTHEID AND DESEGREGATION OF HEALTH CARE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Bringing apartheid to an end and desegregating all health facilities are steps which must be taken to ensure proper health care for all South Africans, according to a report released today by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS).

The report, Apartheid Medicine: Health and Human Rights in South Africa, states that "any measures short of shared and fully representative political power will fail to correct the serious discrepancies in economic and social status, education, housing, access to health services, basic nutrition, and public health programs which create the marked differences in health conditions among racial groups in South Africa."

Apartheid Medicine: Health and Human Rights in South Africa is based on the findings of a delegation of U.S. health professionals who visited South Africa in April 1989. Delegation members represented the AAAS, American Psychiatric Association, American Public Health Association, and National Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Human rights violations in South Africa, such as detention without charge, assault and torture, and restrictions often have devastating health consequences, the report says, and South African medical societies have had mixed responses to the many reports of human rights violations and inadequate delivery of health care to the majority black population.

The report reviews the general effects 40 years of apartheid policies have had on the health of Africans, Asians, and persons of mixed race in South Africa. It looks at such related health problems as segregation in health care and medical education, overcrowding in public hospitals, the fragmentation of health authorities, and psychiatry and mental health.

The role South African health professionals have played in both helping and hindering the promotion of human rights is examined. South African health professionals, the delegation observes, have the "unenviable challenge of working in a system that attempts to subordinate their professional and ethical responsibilities to political decisions about appropriate health care for each legally defined 'race' group."

Members of the delegation, and the institutions they represented were: Elena O. Nightingale (AAAS and IOM); Robert Lawrence (IOM); Jeanne Spurlock (APA); Lawrence Hartmann (APA); H. Jack Geiger (APHA); and AAAS staff person Kari Hannibal.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, formed in 1848, is the country's leading general scientific organization. It currently has more than 132,000 individual members and nearly 300 affiliated scientific and engineering societies and academies of science.

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6. ACTION BY ANTI-APARTHEID MOVEMENTS

The Halt All Racist Tours Organization (HART) - a major New Zealand anti-apartheid movement - celebrated last March Nelson Mandela's release after 27 years in jail. A freedom celebration rally was held in Auckland and included a variety of political, publicity and entertainment meetings. The "Mandela Victory Lap" was sponsored during the rally. The participants followed the Mandela's call to continue the campaign to isolate the apartheid régime internationally and appealed to New Zealand Government to legislate for total sanctions against Apartheid South Africa.

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7. NEWS IN BRIEF

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

According to news agency Reuter quoting sources close to the South African Government Mr. F.W. de Klerk, President of South Africa is scheduled to visit the United States in June 1990.

Mr. de Klerk's visit will be the first such visit to Washington by a South African Head of Government for 52 years.

Later in June, Mr. Nelson Mandela is expected to spend 10 days in the United States following an official invitation of President Bush.

Mr. Mandela is scheduled so far to visit Washington, New York, Miami, Detroit, Atlanta, Houston, and Los Angeles.

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"Voices from South Africa", a collection of paintings and sculptures by contemporary South African artists including the late Bill Ainslee, Dumile Feni, David Koloane, Paul Stopforth and others, opened in a New York Gallery on 1 May 1990 for a duration of 3 1/2 weeks.

Through their work, the artists expressed their view that apartheid was abhorrent and an affront to human dignity. Many of the artists have had their work exhibited in South Africa, Europe and other cities of the United States.

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CANADA

On the invitation of Africa Focus Project and the Atlantic Canadian Society for the Education of South Africans (ACSESA) Mr. Abdennour Abrous, the Chief of Branch in the Centre against Apartheid, participated in a conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia, from 20 to 21 April 1990. He addressed a public meeting attended by over 100 representatives from anti-apartheid organizations, academics, student organizations and other NGOs concerned with development programmes for southern Africa on the role of the international community in dismantling apartheid, with special regard to the United Nations Declaration on South Africa adopted by consensus by the Special Session of the General Assembly in December 1989.

Mr. Abrous also briefed two regional workshops of anti-apartheid movements and solidarity groups. He also met with Dr. Pachai, the Human Rights Commissioner for Nova Scotia as well as university officials to discuss joint education programmes in support of South African students.

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THE NETHERLANDS

On 28 April 1990, in the Netherlands gas stations were subjected to picketlines, blockades and other activities, comparable with the protest action a year ago at the Shell laboratory in Amsterdam. Similar manifestations were organised in at least thirty Dutch towns. On 12 April 1990 the Shell's largest gas station in the Netherlands, situated near Amsterdam, was blocked during the morning rush-hour.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

South Korean companies and South African coal suppliers Shell and Duiker recently started the 1990 negotiations. The main coal importing company, state-owned Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) took in 1989 at least one South African cargo of coal. The Republic of Korea is the only country that does not publish her import figures of South African goods.

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NORDIC COUNTRIES

The five Foreign Ministers of the Nordic countries met recently in Turko, Finland to discuss the economic sanctions against South Africa. On that occasion Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland pledged to continue their coal embargo, even though the South African government has lately taken some positive steps such as the release of Nelson Mandela. The five countries decided to maintain their embargoes in order to ensure progress towards the establishment of a one-person one-vote system in South Africa. They also set up a Working Group to review the Nordic anti-apartheid programme of action.

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UNITED KINGDOM

Nearly half of the British population is opposed to lifting sanctions against South Africa concluded an independent study by the Harris poll, Inc. commissioned by the Southern Africa Coalition.

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NEW MEXICO

On the invitation of the Taos Artists against Apartheid, Mr. Abdennour Abrous, Chief of Branch in the Centre against Apartheid visited New Mexico from 29 April to 4 May where he lectured at the University of Santa Fe, opened a multi-media event in Taos and briefed a coalition of anti-apartheid organizations in Albuquerque.

He also met with Mr. Toney Anaya, the former Governor of New Mexico as well as with Mr. Jeantete, the Mayor of Taos as well as community leaders in the region. In the course of these activities, Mr. Abrous reviewed developments in South Africa and international efforts in support of the UN Declaration on South Africa as well as programmes for humanitarian, legal and educational assistance to victims of apartheid.

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8. DELETIONS FROM THE REGISTER OF SPORTS CONTACTS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Franc Mesnel, rugby	France
Jean Baptiste, rugby	France
Richard Hill, rugby	United Kingdom
Ms. Andrea Leand, tennis	United States
Ms. Alicia McConnell, squash	United States
Brad ProperJohn, tennis	United States

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Courtesy of News Digest